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LOCAL NOTICES.

For Sale or Rent.

A new, double House, with over two acres of ground, at Homewood. Apply to R. D. Thompson, Commercial office. tf

Gaineor Street.

Change of Agency. See second page. tf

A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned.

Take the hint, and buy your Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet articles at Joseph H. Lazear's, corner Market street and the Diamond. He keeps the largest stock, the best selected stock, and the cheapest stock ever brought to the city, and he is determined to dispose of them at prices that will satisfy the public.

Brooklyn Stenciled White Lead.

The best in the market for the least money. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sole agents for the trade, McClurg & Co. Colonels, Druggists and dealers in Paints, Dye and Stained Glasses, Oils, Turpentine, Varnish and Brushes at prices lower than the lowest. tf

Hoff's Malt Extract

Is a beverage particularly adapted to persons of weak and debilitated constitution, and all those who are suffering from dyspepsia, loss of appetite sensation, chlorosis, etc., general debility and nervousness of the whole system. It tones the stomach, and is superior to cod liver oil, as it does not disagree, but on the contrary, is highly nutritious. As a nervous agent, and in all cases where slightly alcoholic beverage and tonic are needed. WFF

Tetlow, Fisher, Tetlow.

"Shirley's Hard Rubber Comb" actually cures Baldness. No comb breaks nor pulls. Keep it on nothing. Comber, sender and Hairdressing constantly. Tetlow, Fisher & Co., Agents. Sold by all druggists. WFF

To All Whom it May Concern.

And we think it concerns a great many, and more particularly invalids, to know that Joseph H. Lazear's drug store is undoubtedly about the oldest and most reliable establishment in the city, and consequently those who purchase their medicines there may rely with confidence upon getting the best. The proprietor would say, get your drugs, patent medicines, wines, liquors, &c., from Joseph H. Lazear's, corner Market street and the Diamond. His experience, that he keeps constantly on hand the largest and best stock of goods to be found in the city, and cannot be unbeknown, sake.

For Lease.

The large and well known furniture warehouse and residence, recently occupied, will be leased to an energetic furniture concern for a term of years, if very low rent. Apply to Simon Johnston, corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE CIVIL TENURE QUESTION.

The President Worn Out With Hard Work—Gen. Sickles to Retire from the Army—Massachusetts Congressmen Opposed to Changes in Boston Offices—The Third Auditor's Office—Civilization of the American Indian—The Registry of the Treasury—Disgraceful Scene in Committee Room—Grant Revokes Sherman's Staff Order—Serious Charge Against Senator Fenton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1869.

The President's Health.

The President is worn out by hard work. Public men and office seekers worry him more than the country can imagine. To-day he was so unwell that he positively refused to see anybody but the members of his family and Cabinet. His manner is good-natured, but he soon made him to shorten his hours of labor, and refuse to see people who want to bore him about more offices.

The Treasury Office Question

has been one of the principal objects of conversation in political and social circles to-day. Everybody notes that of the Republicans in Congress there is a decided majority in each branch favorable to the new administration, and that if repeal is carried, some concession it would be by Democratic votes. Gallaghings of Senators and Representatives who have differed from the new Executive are on the cover any way in which the bill can be further modified for the benefit of the repealers, and the general talk to-night is that a compromise will be made. It is not even suggested that Grant's administration, unless the whole piece way, which does not seem at all likely.

Gen. Sickles's Retirement.

The order of the War Department announcing Gen. Sickles before the retiring board was made at his request. He readily acquiesced in the necessity for leaving him out of command in the reduction of the army, and has now consented to leave the service. All applications still point to his selection for the Mexican Mission.

U. S. District Attorney for Southern Ohio

Attorney General Hoar says there are fifteen letters of application on file for District Attorney of the southern District of Ohio, but that he don't want any of them appointed. He intends to offer the place to Judge Hoadly and Stanley Matthews, and if they decline, as he feels they may, he will be driven to make selections from others who are not applicants.

The Boston Office.

The entire Massachusetts delegation are against any change in what are known as the Boston offices, viz: Postmaster, Marshal, Collector, Surveyor, Naval Officer and District Attorney. The present incumbents, except in the last named office, are Democrats, and the strongest of their supporters are of high standing and character.

Destroyed.

Congressman Butler has declined the appointment of Associate Justice of Supreme Court of Massachusetts tendered by the Governor.

The Third Auditor's Office.

H. W. Chorpenning, Third Auditor of the Treasury, has taken his official office, and will enter upon his duties on Monday. There are at present three hundred and sixty clerks engaged in the bureau, but the law allows only two hundred and seventy-three, and all the supernumeraries will soon be discharged.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, March 29, 1869.

Our Indian Policy.

The following is the letter of Secretary Cox, of the Interior Department, indicating the opposition for the appointment of our Indian civilization, addressed to Rogers, Price, Walsh, Strong, Stewart and Pomeroy:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1869. }

GENTLEMEN: I take a great pleasure in acquainting you with the opposition manifested by you to the President nominee for the appointment of commission to examine into the matters connected in the work of civilizing the American Indians, and requesting such information as may be deemed necessary for the purpose under existing circumstances. I have not yet received approval as well as my own. I believe that a connected effort between the good people of the country and the Government will be in this work, and the Government itself will give gradually to large results. The present system failed to effect. The condition of several tribes on old reservations now calls for the appointment of commissioners to examine looking to continuance in the only alternative of mode of cause from extirminating wars.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. D. COX, Secretary.

To Messrs. ELI R. PRICE, Philadelphia, Wm. Strong, Samuel S. Sharpe, J. S. Rhines, Geo. H. Stuart, and others.

Supreme Gaining Strength.

The impeachment question will come up again in the Senate to-morrow, but it is impossible to tell what action will be taken by that body. There has been a good deal of talk among men in the morning, but no action has not been noted to be presented. None will be held. The first motion in the Senate will be to ask a committee of conference, and that motion will undoubtedly be made. The friends and agree with the House bill. This motion will bring a square vote on repealing the law, and those who favor it say they know they are strong enough to carry it through. Others think that, after the passing of the conflict will be the suspension of the law during Grant's administration. Repeal seems more probable now that at any time since the passage of the law.

Negligence of the Treasury.

The position of Register of the Treasury was on the 5th inst. tendered by Secretary Boutwell to Ex-Congressman Elijah H. Baker, of New Jersey. He declined the position on the 10th, giving as reasons for so doing that his large private business needed attention, the salary was not sufficient to support him in the manner he would like to support himself, and when Mr. Richey came into the first of last week again offered him the position, urging its acceptance upon him as a patriotic duty. Several other gentlemen unite with the secretary in pressing Richey to take it for a while, if he could not permanently, and though he has not yet said he will do so the probabilities are that he will do so before the close of this week.

Fight in a Committee Room.

The room of the House Committee on Elections was the scene of a most unusual occurrence this morning. Messrs. Stevenson, of Kentucky, and H. Burr, of Illinois, were sitting near each other. Burr and Stevenson moved delay in a report of a case upon which a majority of the Committee had decided to report in favor of Stevenson in order to give time for the Democratic members. Mr. Burr seemed determined to make trouble over the case, and made an heated remarks implicating Stevenson's motives and character. Stevenson, very much excited, and fiercely replied to Burr, and the latter struck Stevenson a blow in the face. Stevenson returned the blow, and a fight ensued, in which Burr was severely handled.

MANSFIELD, OHIO

Death of a Prominent Lawyer and Politician—Damage to Railway Tracks and Bridges by High Water.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
MANSFIELD, OHIO, March 28, 1869.

Thomas S. Woods, editor of the Ohio *Patriot*, New Lisbon, Ohio, well known as a prominent lawyer and politician, formerly Democratic candidate of the seventeenth Congressional District, died of cardiac paralysis at his house of heart disease. He had been married but about two weeks.

The high waters occasioned by the severe rains of Thursday night, did some damage to bridges along the lines of the railroads in this vicinity. West of the streams have begun to subside, and no further damage is anticipated, several bridges on the Sandusky and Newark were undermined or carried away, and there has been extensive washouts, other roads are running regularly.

By the high water the dam across and a portion of the moulding shop of the Ashmun & Taylor Manufacturing Company's premises was swept away. Loss $5 Monument money building on the square was undermined by water and fell last night. Some Wonder the Kill-kare but one is confirmed, and on each side of the railroad track there is a vast body of driftwood, consisting mostly of saw logs. The damage to bridges, &c., must be large.

HAVANA.

A Steamer Captured by the Passengers—A Band of Insurgents Scrapped—Some Favorable to the Government, &c. &c.

HAVANA, March 25—The steamer Cienfuegos, which was taken possession of by the passengers, arrived last night at the port of Cienfuegos, and had on board one day's supply of coal. Vessels which arrived bring news of having the commissaries of whom Reyes, Quesada and others report were being treated with the utmost consideration.

Intelligence from many districts that quiet is restored. Commercial transactions have a tendency to improve, with the exception of the sugar business, which is dull. Exports of sugar and molasses for the week ending Saturday, 20th inst., were 10,000 boxes and 1,000 hogsheads.

Despatches to the Spanish Government from Gen. Prim, Wade, strong, determined and hopeful.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: I take a great pleasure in acquainting you with the opposition manifested by you to the President nominee for the appointment of commission to examine into the matters connected in the work of civilizing the American Indians, and requesting such information as may be deemed necessary for the purpose under existing circumstances. I have not yet received approval as well as my own. I believe that a connected effort between the good people of the country and the Government itself will in this work, and the Government itself will give gradually to large results. The present system failed to effect. The condition of several tribes on old reservations now calls for the appointment of commissioners to examine looking to continuance in the only alternative of mode of cause from extirminating wars.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
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To Messrs. ELI R. PRICE, Philadelphia, Wm. Strong, Samuel S. Sharpe, J. S. Rhines, Geo. H. Stuart, and others.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Wayman Crow, Samuel McCupp and others, on the part of the stockholders of the Pacific Railroad, applied to the Civil Court in St. Louis on Saturday for an injunction to restrain the officers of that company from entering on the pool book, to be used at an election for Directors to-day, the names of said persons to whom stock has been transferred since February 20th. It appears that on that day the Directors of the company had all the stock owned by them transferred in lots of twenties in order to oust a large vote, but finding at the close of the day that even by this long word he beaten by the opposition to the "white ticket, kept the books open some eighteen days more, and meantime bought more stock, which they had transferred to parties who had not really owned the stock, until they thought they had enough, when they closed the books. The injunction was granted.

The people of Cincinnati are in ecstacies of delight over the action of the Council in taking dogs five dollars each, and giving one dollar reward for every unmuzzled dog delivered to the pound.

Charles Morris, the cork-legged miser, imprisoned in the Somerset county, last Wednesday, was arrested in Cincinnati, Friday night. On his person was found $1,500 in cash and a $50 gold watch.

It is stated that the Erie Railroad has entered into a contract with the Michigan Southern Railroad to build a road from Akron, Ohio, to Toledo, the Erie road receiving therefor the right to use the track of the former road until the 10th of next October, the right to cease also in operations. Engineers and workmen leave New York for Akron to-day. This arrangement gives the Erie a broad gauge through to Chicago.

Thomas S. Woods, editor of the *Ohio Patriot*, and a prominent politician of Columbiana county, Ohio, died at New Lisbon, March 27.

James D. Martin, late Cashier of the Hide and Leather Bank, Boston, was saturday discharged by order of the United States Circuit Court, in accordance with President Johnson's pardon. Martin was convicted of embezzling $100,000 of the funds of the bank, and was sentenced to imprisonment for two years.

Mr. John Godley, a clerk in the Treasury Department, has been appointed assistant to the chief of the Bureau of Statistics.

There seems to be no doubt that a Registry of the Treasury will be established on Monday next.

The amount of currency allowed to New Orleans banks has been doubled by the Secretary of the Treasury, and $500,000 held for security for circulation released. The amount of $1,000,000 currency issued for Galveston, Texas, recently released during the week, $400,000 issued.

THE ARMY.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Daniel H. Wilkins is ordered, at his own request, to retire from active service on the 30th inst. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was appointed from the State of New York.

General Albert Ames is assigned to duty as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau on Mississippi. General Reynolds is assigned to duty as Assistant Commissioner of the same bureau for Texas. General T. J. Wood, relieved from duty in the Department of the South, is assigned to the command of the 2d Cavalry, in Michigan.

INTERNAL REVENUE NOTICES.

J. J. Noah, supervisor of Internal Revenue for the District of New York, has given notice of the Bureau information of an additional collection of eight cents per gallon on distilled spirits in the Fourth collection district of that State, where the frauds are being made.

N. S. B. Ball was to-day appointed supervisor of Internal Revenue for the District of Connecticut, Utah and Arizona, in place of Chas. L. Wiggins.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Surgeon Basil Norris telegraphed to-night from Cresswille that Ex-President Johnson continued moderately from last night. He is reported, however, asleep on his bed.

NEW POST-OFFICES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The following are the latest Post Office changes in Pennsylvania: Chesterton, Stark county, James Thomas, vice H. E. Faulkner, removed; New Cumberland, Cumberland county, James A. Smith, vice William Reiter, resigned; Pleasant Hill, Cumberland county, John A. Sipe, vice Charles Cramer, removed; Shelocta, Clarion county, Emmor S. Jones, vice Thomas S. Wilkinson, resigned; Shippensburg, Cumberland county, S. Whitehill, vice H. Lehmer, resigned; Mt. Pleasant, Fayette county, Mrs. Leonard, vice William Irwin, removed; Centreville, Bucks county, Jacob W. Bunting, vice A. L. Lowery, removed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is now thought by members of Congress of both parties that final adjournment will not take place before the middle of April.

The commissions of the various parties who were confirmed for office in the last few days of the former administration are not yet withheld, but are brought out in the hands of the Attorney General.

Delegations from the dockers and sail-drivers of Philadelphia, New York and Boston appeared before the Committee on Commerce, Manufactures and Agriculture this morning, the Committee having under consideration the bill proposed by Mr. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, imposing a duty of 10 per cent. on the value of all foreign manufactures, and 5 per cent. on the value of all articles of the growth, produce, industry, and skill of the United States, the regulations under, imposed.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs will not take any action on the Spanish question until after the arrival of Minister Sickles

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1869.

It is stated that Robert W. Weaver, late State Treasurer elect, has appointed Hon. Thomas Nicholson, at present the Representative of Bucks county in the Legislature, to be Cashier of the Treasury. Mr. Nicholson has filled the same position for many years, and his honesty, ability and capacity are so well established that his appointment will be cordially approved.

It is safe to presume that in case the Quakers submit to the management of our Indian affairs, there will be an end of secret Indian treaties, made by three and four senators. The last treaty submitted provides for the payment of the bills of *nine* individuals. It is stated that the government has paid altogether upwards of *four hundred millions* in satisfaction of alleged treaty stipulations!

The Committee on Ways and Means found an old law by which they authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to prepay the bonds of the national debt. Under this authority he can purchase bonds at their present depreciated value in Washington [illegible].

It is suggested that search be made for other "soft lines," the finding of which will render unnecessary present legislation. It is interesting to observe how readily all laws are abandoned by, when to pass them at the present time would be only at the end of a protracted contest,—more likely the attempt would be unsuccessful. This resurrection of laws forms one of the features of the time in which we live.

We learn that Major T. S. Bacon, of this city, is introducing the Bessemer steel process at the Bloomer Dowlais Works, in South Wales. They are making the pig blooms in a different way from the one used here. A small table, say eighteen inches in diameter, is fixed to the end of a vertical shaft, a mould of whatever desired size is placed on it, and the table is revolved as fast as wished (say two hundred revolutions per minute.) In this the metal and ore are poured, intermingled or in separate elements, and when ready the mould is opened and the ingot t. k n out. The process is giving entire satisfaction, and they are putting up machinery to work it on a large scale.

We have elsewhere referred to the speech of Judge Davis, of New York, in the House of Representatives, in favor of the repeal of the Tenure-of-office act, and said that he has no superior in either branch of Congress. This view is sustained by the correspondent of the New York *Times*, as follows:

Hon. Judge Davis, of New York, took the floor, and soon created the afternoon of the House by a strong argument in favor of repeal, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the act for the purposes. He made a decided impression from the outset, and caused many sluggish listeners in the galleries to inquire the name of the new member.

Judge Davis comes from the Orleans and Monroe District, Western New York. This is his first appearance in public life, except on the Bench of the Eighth Judicial District. He has all the qualities of a first-rate statesman. Two years ago he came very near beating Conkling for the United States Senate. He will reach that body yet.

The report that the Tenure-of-Office Act as amended by the Senate was satisfactory to President Grant, is contradicted as without authority. It is hardly probable that he has done more than state frankly his views, when they have been sought by those who are entitled to know them; for any attempt to influence the action of Congress by volunteering his opinions would be in conflict with his known sentiments concerning the independence of the co-ordinate branches of the government and at variance with propriety. President Grant is the last man to seek to coerce Congress into any particular course, though when his views touching public policy are asked he will not hesitate to give them; and statements of what he thinks, especially of measures relating to enactments existing or proposed affecting him, should be taken to having been expressed only when they were sought by those who are entitled to be informed concerning them.

The disturbed condition of Cuba and the consequent convulsion of the sugar market and enormous advance in prices, have very naturally awakened a new interest in the question of home supply. The profit of last year's operations in the cane district of the South will of itself stimulate enterprise which will lead to an increased production; but independent of this, attention is becoming turned to the importance of providing more surely against the scarcity and high prices consequent on our dependence on other countries. The production of sugar from the beet is no longer a doubtful problem. Experience has settled the question affirmatively. It has been settled that the best has the advantage of the cane in the proportion of four to three, and it is asserted, on the result of experience, that while "on an average one hundred pounds of cane yield six pounds of crystallized sugar, and three pounds of molasses; one hundred pounds of beet root yield from six to seven pounds of sugar, and from one and a half to two and a half pounds of molasses." While the cane is grown in a limited breadth of soil, the best is grown with ease and in prolific crops in nearly every part of the United States and most parts of Europe, and an authority states that "there is no reason why, in the course of a few years, the manufacture of beet sugar should not become an important branch of industry in the United States, and why we should not be enabled to supply our refineries with the larger portion of the sugars needed for home consumption."

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE STRUGGLE.

The struggle over the Tenure-of-Office Act bids fair to be protracted at least another week. The action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendment of the Senate and insisting on the absolute repeal of the law, by a majority of twenty-nine, gave us no surprise. Whenever has marked well the spirit of the debate in the two branches of Congress, could have expected nothing else than that the House would stand by its original action in favor of repeal. Nor is it likely to recede at once, though it is probable that some ground of compromise will ultimately be found. Mr. Davis, of New York, who, though a new member, is without doubt one of the ablest in either branch of Congress, defined clearly and ably the principle on which the friends of repeal stand, to wit: That the law is in direct conflict with the Constitution, by which the President who alone can be impeached for abuse of power, is the Executive head of the nation, and that it was never contemplated that the Senate, composed of seventy members, should be a part of it, for if it since the power, who can impeach the Senate? There, therefore, an attempt on the part of the Senate to arrogate to itself unauthorized power, and revolutionize the government—a change subversive of the Constitution and dangerous to the liberties of the people. Here the regular branch finds solid ground whereon to plant itself, and it is evident that the speech of Mr. Davis stiffened the backs of members not a little, by supplying logical reasoning and constitutional argument to some minds at least that before were controlled by nothing better than jealousy and antagonism, engendered by extraordinarily foreign to the dispute.

The Tenure of Office Act was passed for a special purpose—it was in some sort a war measure. The occasion having ceased with Mr. Johnson's term of office, we believe that the House of Representatives reflect correctly the popular judgment in insisting that the law should be repealed altogether. In the absence of any occasion, with Gen. Grant in the White House, for diminishing the powers which the Executive has exercised for nearly seventy years, there is a suspicion abroad that the determination of President Grant to use the power in behalf of great reforms, and to break up Indian, Railroad and other Rings which revolve in and around the Senate, has had something to do in stimulating that body to diminish his power, and that therefore its motive is not to elevated to its professions. Certainly no portion of the American people—at any rate no considerable portion—are asking the Senate to engraft on the Government this new principle, and not ever President Grant this new guard. On the contrary, the country is willing to see him have his way as fully and freely as any President has had it, at least till he has shown that his way is antagonistic to the public good.

As between the President and the Senate, judging from the acts of the two in the past, and what they probably will be in the future, the clear perception of the nation is that it will be safer to allow Executive power, as in former times, to rest in the hands of President Grant than to permit the Senate to have it,—in other words, the nation will feel quite as safe in the hands of the President as in the hands of the Senate, and is therefore disposed to side with the more immediate representatives of the people in favor of the absolute repeal of the law.

It would be well if Congress could understand that the people are much more concerned about what kind of men get into office than whether the Senate has little or much to say about removals and appointments. With an unseemly scramble for office going on, and while the chances are that, resolved as is the President that good men only shall receive appointments, many bad ones will work themselves in, if the Senate would manifest half the zeal for a civil service bill that will aid the President in his endeavors, that they manifest in applying restraints on him, the prospect would be more assuring for the nation. The Senate seems to think that the past has demonstrated nothing so much as that the power of the Executive should be abridged and that of the Senate enlarged. If the past has taught any lesson whatever, it has taught none so impressive as that we need a thorough reformation of the civil service, whereby the qualifications of applicants for office will be ingenuously tested, to the end that those only who are fully qualified will obtain office, to be held as long as the duties are properly performed. If anything can start a gray hair in the head of the nation it is this unseemly scramble and this attempt to prescribe a President who is during his best to bring the civil service up to something like a proper standard. We wish the Senate could realize that the great want of the nation lies in a Civil Service Law that will end this scramble forever. It will be of little importance how removals and appointments are made if bad and incompetent men are only kept out, and none but good and competent men appointed to office.

The terms of eleven State Senators expire with the present session of the Legislature. The retiring Senators are: First District, part of the city of Philadelphia—Wm. McCandless, Democrat, who will probably be succeeded by a Republican. Fifth District, Chester, Montgomery and Delaware counties—Wilmer Worthington, Republican; Tenth District, Carbon, Pike and Wayne counties—Charlton Boggatt, Democrat; Fifteenth District, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan counties—George D. Jackson, Democrat; Sixteenth District, Dauphin and Lebanon counties—G. Dawson Coleman, Republican; Seventeenth District, Lancaster county—Isaias Billingfelt and Joseph W. Fisher, Republicans; Twentieth District, Somerset, Bedford and Fulton counties—Alexander Stutzman, Republican; Twenty-Fourth District, Westmoreland Fayette and Greene counties—Thos. R. Stanbury, Democrat; Twenty-Sixth District, Washington and Beaver counties—Alexander W. Taylor, Republican; Thirty-eighth District, Mercer, Venango and Warren counties—James C. Brown, Republican.

Santa Havana letter: "Many planters have paid heavy contributions to the Cuban fund, not as a patriotic offering, but as a tax to be allowed to secure their sugar crop. Some of these planters have paid as much as $20,000, but in return they have saved their sugar worth $300,000; any schoolboy can now calculate the profit which the planter has gained by being a Cuban patriot, even if he has not the least real sympathy with them. Of course there are many who contributed voluntarily, but if left to their own inclinations the number would have been small and the amounts ditto." This statement, though measurably correct, perhaps, does not tally entirely with the fact that many of the revolutionary leaders are heavy planters, who have followers in large numbers, equally wilful and determined. The same writer avers that the Central Revolutionary Committee have pronounced decisively against the idea of annexation to the United States, and issued an order threatening with death every one proposing it. The Cubans, he says, want to set up a government for themselves; they are trying to shake off their old taskmasters, the Spaniards, and they don't wish to play the part of the dogs in the fable by having these Yankees get over them in place of the Spaniards. They would at last have to live or act, under Spanish rule; but American rule they abominate as fully would destroy them. The Yankee is not ripe enough yet to form a part of the Union, and Cubans are well aware of their strong and weak points.

In our Sunday contemporary desired to be correct and not to misrepresent, instead of asking "what has the Commercial to say," now that Governor Geary has signed the bill of Pipe and Tank Hill, it would have said that Governor Geary on Saturday said Rise.

"The bill was passed and has been signed in opposition to the wishes of a majority of the people, as expressed in numerous petitions, remonstrances and memorials. Its passage was secured by the most unscrupulous use of money, and other influences of a corrupting character. It is a measure which is opposed by the press of the city, and by the leading business men of all parties, and its enactment into a law is a disgrace to the Legislature and the State. It is a measure which will be productive of no good, but of much evil, and it is evident that in filling the Supreme Judicial Bench of this city, as he did in making the Philadelphia appointments, the Governor has shown the feelings of certain "disfranchised gentlemen" were lacerated, so that it is not expected that they will ever be healed.

The Wall Street Gazette has made another exhibition of its ignorance of American men and affairs, by saying that "Mr. A. T. Stewart, selected by President Grant as one of his Cabinet, is a native of Lisburn, near Belfast, from which he went to Ireland to Dublin, thence to America forty years ago in search of fortune. When the Liberty Boys of Ireland were thrown out of work some years ago, during the cotton famine, he sent a cargo of food supplies to Ireland for their use. In 1867 Mr. Stewart, who is a Presbyterian, visited Dublin, and was entertained by that body. *He has since been expelled by the Church*, of which he was a member, a New York *evening* paper, an innovation upon their peaceful usages, but this corresponding thereunto in ungodliness in that city."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Some foolish person has been writing about our new Secretary of the Navy in the London *News*, that he "is the sender of a large circle of influential families in Philadelphia, and of long standing." "His father built one of the first cotton mills at Manayunk," "his uncle by marriage was the late Spanish Premier, the Duke of Sotomayor; his grandfather by marriage was one of the signers of the declaration of independence and the first Governor of Pennsylvania."

So mild has the winter been in Europe that the great chestnut trees in the Tuileries garden in Paris are in full bloom, a month ahead of the usual time.

Victor Emanuel some years ago promised to endow twenty poor girls of Naples with 800 each on their marriage. The marriages took place, but the money was not forthcoming; and now, after the lapse of some years, the husbands are bringing suits against the King for the money which he owes them.

The Hudson Bay Company has been advised by Sir Stafford Northcote to cede their territory to British North America for £300,000. The incorporation of the territory with that of the Dominion of Canada would make the latter one of the most extensive countries of the world.

Madame Parepa Rosa is still in Baltimore, convalescent, but is soon expected in New York. She has recently been offered an engagement for seven months at the San Carlo in Naples, on very favorable terms, but has refused it. She adheres to her purpose of bringing out an English Opera company next season, and is going to Europe this summer to engage her singers.

Mr. Grinnell, the newly appointed Collector of New York, has begun to suffer the penalty of his appointment. Applications up to Thursday afternoon for clerkships in the Custom House were reported as amounting to 5,000 for inspectors 4,200, and for private secretary 715.

It is said to be in contemplation to establish in New York a bank with a large capital—four or five millions dollars—for the purpose, mainly, of conducting a foreign exchange business with London and the continent. As no domestic circulation will be desired, the new organization will probably be under the New York state Banking Laws. Hon. Freeman Clark is named as President.

A. T. Stewart is importing the iron for his great marble building—the lodging house for working Women. We wish he could have thought of something while he got under our business entry. If that house and granite tenant—and how would it if everybody bought abroad?—how to our shirt to be paid?

As to Fisk, of Erie fame, a New York letter says: "His triumph over the Union Pacific whose directors he has made quite popular than ever. The expense of the credit mobilier has crumble but not looked for. The United States Courts have now the jurisdiction, and no more griffins will be permitted. A merchant yesterday ordered another. 'How long do you give fish?' The reply was, 'Five years at least, and in that time he will be made to look much more certain than he has these far.'"

"From Cuban to ocean, no Trouble," is the legend painted on a lot of freight cars now on line in Illinois.

A sailor, recently from Vera Cruz, informs the Philadelphia *Gazette* that the prettiest chicken dispute he ever saw came off after the morning service on the steamer he sailed from that port. The battle ground was in the rear of the cathedral. The birds were brought to the arena by their owners, a pair of cocks. The birds having fought themselves into a state of exhaustion, the owners approached of their cocks and prepared to follow suit. He didn't stay to see the result. Queer country, that old Mexico!

A friend, calling upon Attorney General Hoar, said that he hoped to see him before long on the Supreme bench. Mr. Hoar, touching in mind the fact that the bill reported to increase the number of Judges had not yet become a law, replied, "That is counting the chickens not only before they are hatched, but before you've got a hen."

Baron von Tschudi, the Swiss naturalist, says that without birds successful agriculture is impossible, for they destroy in a few months more injurious insects than human hands could in as many years.

In view of the complication likely to grow out of Cuban affairs, Spain is actively engaged in putting her navy and army on an efficient war footing. The manufacturers of Eibar and Oviedo are working day and night in order to transform the old muzzle loaders into breech rifles. The total number of guns thus converted will soon reach 120,000. Ten millions of cartridges have been furnished by an American house to the Spanish Government.

Dr. F. R. Lees, of England, the well known and distinguished advocate of temperance—that whom few men have done more good service to public intelligence and morals—may be expected on our shores in a few weeks. He designs a lecturing tour through the principal cities of the Union. Public receptions will be given him in New York, Boston, and other leading centers.

Meadville Theological School.

In the Unitarian Conference in Washington, D. C., last week, the Rev. Mr. Clute offered a resolution setting forth that the Meadville Theological School has opened its doors to the negro, admitting him to all its privileges, and that in giving the negro the same privileges as the whites, it is doing its works shown its faith in the Christianity of Christ and Islam in the peerless Christianity of caste and color. At last we hender it our heartfelt thanks for the noble and manly stand for the same school has assumed in its classes, thereby taking the lead in a movement which will be the great work of educating women for the ministry, and which will be crowned with success. As no democratic circulation will be desired, the new organization will probably be under the New York state Banking Laws. Hon. Freeman Clark is named as President.

A. T. Stewart is importing the iron for his great marble building—the lodging house for working Women. We wish he could have thought of something while he got under our business entry. If that house and granite tenant—and how would it if everybody bought abroad?—how to our shirt to be paid?

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 27, 1869.

Business now generally acknowledge that the new order of statements does oblige them to keep their money on hand in the average, which is a virtual acknowledgment that the quarterly statements made on the old plan were not, in the aggregate, a fair exhibit of their average resources. Instead of having their money on hand on an amount of lawful money of the United States equal to twenty-five per cent. of their aggregate circulation and deposits, they kept on hand only about twenty per cent. It is well known that some of the National Banks had contrived to keep on hand little or no money part of all times except on the quarterly statement days, and consequently were not required to keep low in any case as low as 20 per cent. Now, when money could not be loaned, it is believed that a considerable proportion of the National Banks will generally be low in reserves as low per cent. as they can be, but

The Daily Commercial.

RELIGIOUS SINGULARITIES.

The Head of Faith in Sherriff College, Ill.—Washing the Disciples According to Little Children.

[From the Detroit Post]

A society exists in Sherriff College, Alton, Illinois, which is known as "The Band of Faith," consisting of twenty-five ingleed theological students. It depends entirely for its support upon what Brethren called "love-gifts," and has a endowment fund of exactly 44 cents. Whenever any one wishes to join the society he sends in a shilling, which is conducted upon the principle by which George Muller established and conducted a sort of orphans' museum school in Germany,—contributions furnished, as he believed, in answer to prayer. "The Band of Faith" has only three articles in its creed, which are: To ask no one but God for their supplies. Never to contract debts for their supplies. To communicate to what God gives them. The occasions in their diaries are very curious. A box is placed in the dining-room, which is opened every day by the treasurer, who keeps an account of the receipts and expenditures. The record for the month of October was: Brother Bass brought a load of pumpkins worth three dollars; Brother Jones brought a load of corn worth five dollars and ten cents; one dollar in the box, and six dollars were handed before evening to pay for the use of the hall; Brother Hall, a member of the band, sent in a dollar; numerous small donations of